JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Pountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L BRETT, Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNET GENERAL. OSCAR B HORD.

Ot Decatur County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG, Of Allen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. 1st District-JOHN LAW. JAMES A CRAVENS. H. W. HARRINGTON. W. S. HOLMAN A B CONDUITT. D W VOORHEES. DAVID TURPIE. J. K. EDGERTON

#### The President on the Fquality of the Baces.

We publish this morning the speech of the President to a delegation of colored people who visited him the other day, which we commend to general perusal Without indorsing his negro colonization scheme which we deem impractical, although we wish it otherwise, the President's suggestions are characterized by good sense, and evidently good intentions. He has no confidence that the white and black races can live in this country upon terms of equality. However much we may 'heorize upon the subject, the fact saill remains that a prejudice exists which has never been overcome, and we do not think that argument or appeals ever will. There never has been any equality in this country-and in discussing and determining the negro question that fact should ever be had in view. In whatever way it may be disposed of, it can never be done upon any basis which will recognize the equality of the races. The President comprehends that such is the case, and he honestly and manfully

We are most happy to accord with the President in his expressive, conservative proclivities upon this question, and whenever he illustrates them in action, upon any other. And it is the duty of the people to sustain him in every effort to defeat the visionary schemes of the radicals, whether founded upon prejudice, passion or false notions of philanthropy. In this light the elections of the coming fall will have an important significance. The President is not beyond the influence of public sentiment. If its expression at the polls shall be in favor of a conservative policy, by the election of conservative candidates, it will confirm the President in pursuing a conservative course in administering public affairs. He will regard it not only as an indication of the people's wishes, but it will give him confidence to shake off the radicals who tasten like leeches upon him -t will enable him to overcome the "pressure" upon him, for the adoption of extreme and unwise measures We hope every good citizen will thus regard the importance of the elections this fall. Upon their results will in a great measure depend the course of public affairs and the destinies of the country.

#### Pheips and Butler -- Save White Lives.

The Detroit Free Press says not a day passes which does not give evidence of the wickedness of political abolitionism. Chandler, by a pretended revelation of the secre s of the Government, succeeded in having his speech, like BEN. Woops's, published in the rebel newspapers. BEN. WADE declared respect for the Constitution sympathy with treason. THAD STEVENS fought wish desperate tenacity in behalf of the treasury leeches. WEXPELL PHILLIPS has declared that the President is "a broom stick," and that the war ought to stop. Horace Greeter his per sistently urged, what he computes, "hundreds of thousands of men" to refrain from enlisting because the President will not put niggers in the ranks with white men, and now General PHELPS. at New Orleans, has set an example of how entirely demoralizing is the negrophobia to every one who has been bitten by the abolition

The conduct of this latter person exceeds every folly which has heretofore marked the crazy faction to which he belongs. It seems that, in disregard of the President's instructions, to use negroes for laborers, he organized a battalion of his black favorites and made requisitions upon Gen BUTLER for uniforms and arms for them, in order to turn t em into soldiers. This requisition was refused. an he was directed to use them to clear away certain trees which were in front of his camp. and which he in conjunction with the officer of engineers, had decided to be necessary to the safety of his command. Upon receiving the order, he replied that he would not act as "slavedriver," proffered his resignation asking for leave of absence until it should be accepted. To this unparalleled request Gen. BUTLER made the following reply:

"HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE GULF.) New Orleans, Aug 2 (

"GENERAL: I was somewhat surprised to re ceive your resignation for the reason stated. "When you were in command at Camp Parapet I sent Lieutenant Weitzel, my chief engineer, to make a reconnoissance of the lines of Carrol ton, and I understand it was agreed between you and the engineer that a removal of the wood between Lake Pontchartrain and the right of your intrenchments was a necessary military precau-

"The work could not be done at that time because of the stage of the water and the want of men But now both water and men concur. You have five hundred Africans organized into companies You write me this work they are litted to do It must either be done by them or my soldiers. now drilled and disciplined You have said the location is unheathy to the soldier; it is not to the negro. Is it not best that these unemployed Africans should do this labor? My attention is especially called to this matter at the present time, because there are reports of demonstrations to be made on your lines by the rebels; and, in my judgment. it is a matter of necessary precaution thus to clear the right of your line, so that you can receive the proper aid from the gunboats on the lake, besides preventing the enemy from having cover. To do this the negroes ought to be employed, and in so employing them I see no evidence of slave-driving or employing you as a

slave-driver. "The soldiers of the Army of the Potomac did this very thing last summer, in front of Arlington Hights. Are the negroes any better than they? Because of an order to do this necessary thing, to protect your front, threatened by the enemy. you tender your resignation and ask immediate leave of absence. I assure you I did not expect this, either from your courage, your patriotism or your good sense. To resign in face of an enemy has not been the highest plaudits to a soldier, especially when the reason assigned is that he is ordered to do that which a recent act of Congress has specially authorized a communder to do-i e em play the African to do the necessary work about a camp or upon a fortification. General, your resignation will not be accepted by me; leave of ab sence will not be granted, and you will see to it that my orders, thus necessary for the defense of

the city, are faithfully and dilligently executed,

upon the responsibility that a soldier in the field been with me, the first time I ever saw him. He owes to his superior. I will see that all proper says they have within the bounds of that colony requisitions for the food, shefter and clothing of between three and four hundred thousand reople, these necroes at work are at once filled by the or more tran in some of our old States, such as proper department. You will also send out a Rhode Island or Delaware, or in some of the proper guard to protect the laborers against the newer States, and less than in some of our larger puerrilla force, if any there may be in the neigh ones. They are not all American colonists or borbood. BENJAMIN P. BUTLER, their descendants. Something less than twelve

"Major General Commanding. We have taken the liberty to italicise passages in Gen. BUTLER's letter, because they show conclusively how atterly derelict to duty this Abolition General is. We ask, with General BUTLER, Are the n groes any better than our white troops? so is that some of you would rather remain with-Phelps thinks they are. Are we not justified in saying this? Let us look at the facts: First, under the law of Congress no General has authority have the greatest reason to love them. But still to employ negroes for any purpose. The President alone may do it. He has ordered that they shall be employed only as laborers and not as soldiers. PHELPS knew this. Therefore this Abolition General sets at defiance the orders of the head of the nation.

to the safety of the white troops-to the success of the Government. PHELPS's command was in danger of attack. The work had been delayed for only two reasons-scarcity of men and the stage of the water. In an unhealthy country, and with the vellow fever actually among them, gone almost to certain death if they had under taken the labor. The "Americans of African nigger, were acclimated-in no danger of disease and death from disease. The question simply and husbands from the North should catch the vellow fever cutting down those trees, or whether the trees should be cut down by negroes, who would not, and could not, catch the vellow fever? PHELPS would have decided against the unfortu nate whites, if Gen. Burger would have permitted it. He, forsooth, would not be "a slave-driver." His durling niggers were too good for hard work; but he panted to drive his white men into the minsma and disease of the woods, and to leave their bones bleaching in the unhealthy Southern climate, while the miggers were being tricked out in red breeches and fez caps, a la

men who are now volunteering will be delighted to know that he has set an example of tenderness than we are here. To your colored race they for white men, that he will make niggers do, have no objection. Besides I would endeavor to without dying, what white men will certainly die have you made equals, and have the best assuif they attempt to do.

of PHELPS. Gen. T. W. Sherman is ordered to with their wives and children, who are willing to New Orleans-we hope to succeed him. The go, when I present evidence of encouragement President ought not, and, we trust, will not, sus- intelligent men, with their wives and children, tain a man who is so careful not even to tire nig and "ent their own fooder," so to speak? Can gers, so prodigal of the lives of white men

#### President Lincoln on Colonization.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

This afternoon, the President of the United States gave audience to a committee of colored men, at the White House. They were introduced by Rev J Mitchell, Commissioner of Emigra tion. E. M. Thomas, the chairman, remarked that they were there by invitation, to hear what the Executive had to say to them. Having all been seated, the President, after a few prelimi nary observations, informed them that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress, and placed at his disposition, for the purpose of aid ing the colonization, in some country, of the people, or a portion of them, of African descent, thereby making it his duty, as it had for a long time been his inclination, to favor that cause; the President's remarks. and why, he asked, should the people of your race be colonized, and where? Why should they plied, that "they would hold a consultation, and leave this country? This is, perhaps, the first in a short time give an answer." question for proper consideration. You and we The President said-"Take your full time-no are different races. We have between us a hurry at all. broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong, I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think. Your race suffer very greatly, many of them by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason, at | tee, the Democracy of Boone County met in mass least, why we should be separated. You here convention at the Court House in Lebanon on

are freemen. I suppose. A Voice-Yes, sir. The President-Perhaps you have long been nominating a county ticket. free, or all your lives. Your race are suffering. At an early hour in the morning the sturdy in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on Democracy of old Boone began to pour into town any people. But even when you ceuse to be by the hundred, on foot, on horseback, and it slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed | wagons and carriages, with music and bunners. on an equality with the white race You are cut By 10 o'clock A M, the town was fairly alive itude off from many of the advantages which the other with Democrats. Une procession come in from race enjoy. The aspiration of men is to enjoy the east side of the county containing one hunequality with the best when free, but on this dred wagons, in front of which was a large bick broad continent not a single man of your race is lory wagon, drawn by ten span of horses, conmade the equal of a single man of ours. Go taining a band of music and thirty-four of the where you are treated the best and the ban is still fair daughters of Boone, all diesed in snowy upon you. I do not propose to discuss this, but white each carrying a bonner, representing one to present it as a fact with which we have to deal. of the thirty four States of our once happy but I cannot alter it, if I would. It is a fact about now distracted Union. which we all think and feel alike, I and you. We W. A Tipton called the meeting to order at look to our condition, owing to the existence of 19 o'clock A. M., and on his motion Dr. J. Mcthe two races on this continent. I need not re- Workman was chosen President of the meeting; count to you the effects upon white men, growing and on motion, W. A Tipton and J. W. Nichol out of the institution of slavery. I believe in its were appointed Secretaries. general evil effects upon the white race. See our Dr. McWorkman, on taking the chair, adpresent condition—the country engaged in war! our dressed the meeting as follows: white men cutting one another's throats-none My Democratic Friends: We meet here to knowing how far it will extend-and then con day major peculiar circumstances. A little over sider what we know to be the truth. But for a year ago our great country was happy, prosperyour race among us there could not be war, al- ons and united; to-day, to use the appropriate though many men engaged on either side do not language of another, the whole Union, from the care for you one way or the other. Neverthe- Lokes of the north to the Ro Grande of the less. I repeat, without the institution of slavery, south, and from the Atlantic to Pacific, is one and the colored race as a basis, the war could not vast military camp. I shall not occupy your have an existence. It is better for us both, there- time, nor is it fitting that I should do so, in dis fore, to be separated. I know that there are free cussing the causes which have brought this great men among you who, even if they could better calamity upon our country. My friends, I should their condition, are not as much inclined to go feel the deepest mortification and shame did I out of the country, as those, who being slaves, believe that I had been called to this chair by could obtain their freedom on this condition. I traitors, but knowing most of you personally, I sur pose one of the principal difficulties in the way do not heat ate to say that a more patriotic, loval, of colonization is that the free colored man can Union loving convention never met in this hall. not see that his comfort would be advanced by it I see here to day men who were at the siege of You may believe you can live free in Washing- Fort Meigs-men who trudged through the wilt n or anywhere in the United States the remain- derne-s from Kentucky to Detroit, in defense of der of your life, perhaps more so than you can in their country, in the war of 1812. I see men any foreign country, and hence you may come to here to day who, when their country called, were the conclusion that you have nothing to do with found on the plains of Mexico defending Amerithe idea of going to a foreign country. This is can rights; and I see men here to-day whose bro I speak in no unkind sense) an extremely sel there and whose sons are now fighting the bottles fish view of the case. But you ought to do of the Constitution and the Union; and yet, my something to help those who are not so fortunate friends, there are those who call you traitors and as yourselves. There is an unwillingness on the Secessionists. It is not unknown to many of you part of our people, harsh as it may be, for you that immediately after the battle of Sailoh, the free colored people to remain with us. Now if Governor of our State, actuated by a spirit of free. If we deal with those who are not free at and wounded soldiers. In obedience to that call the beginning, and whose intellects are clouded I went to that field and did all in my power to

you could give a start to the white people, you humanity, called for medical aid to go to that would open a wide door for many to be made sanguinary field to assist in caring for our sick by slavery, we have very poor material to start alleviate the sufferings of our sick and disabled with. It intelligent colored men, such as are be- In about a week after my return the Governor fore me, would move in this matter, much might tendered me the appointment of additional Asbe accomplished. It is exceedingly important sistant Surgeon to the 15th regiment Indiana volthat we have men at the beginning capable of unteers, then before Corinth, where it was bethinking, as white men, and not those who have lieved a great and decisive battle was about to be been systematically oppressed. There is much to fought. Again I repaired to that field, and reencourage you. For the sake of your race you mained with my regiment in its tedious march should sacrifice something of your present com- from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth. After the fort for the purpose of being as grand in that evacuation of Corinth, my services being no respect as the white people. It is a cheering longer required, I returned home, feeling a conthought throughout life that something can be sciousness that I had discharged my duty; and done to ameliorate the condition of those who have vet there are some men who call me the biggest been subject to the hard usages of the world. It Secessionist of you all. Now, my friends, we is difficult to make a man miserable while he must not suffer ourselves to be diverted by these feels he is worthy of himself and claims kindred taunts and jeers from the straightforward path of to the great God who made him. In the Ameri- patriotism and lovalty, but keep steady "step to can Revolutionary war sacrifices were made by the music of the Union." men engaged in it, but they were cheered by the Mr. Lincoln, though not the choice of the De future. General Washington himself endured mocracy, is nevertheless President of the United greater physical hardships than if he had remained States, elected according to the forms of that in a British subject. Yet he was a happy man, be strument, the Constitution, we all so much recause he was engaged in benefitting his race; vere. It is, therefore, the duty of all good Dem-

ng none of his own.

thousand have been sent thither from this coun try. Many of the original settles have died, yet, like people el-ewhere, their offspring outnumber those deceased. The question is, if the colored people are persuaded to go anywhere, why not there? One reason for an unwillingnesss to do in reach of the country of your nativity. I do you are attached to them. At all events, the place I am thinking about having for a colony is in Central America. It is nearer to us than Liberia-not much more than one-fourth as far as Liberia, and within seven days' run by steamers. Unlike Liberia, it is on a great line of travel-it is a highway. The country is a very excellent one for any people, and with great natural re-Secondly. The work to be done was necessary sources and advantages, and especially because of the similarity of climate with your native landthus being suited to your physical condition. The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic or Caribbean Sea, to the Pac fic Ocean, and this particular place has all the advantages for a colony. On both sides there are harbors among the first in the world. Again there is evidence of very rich coal mines. A cer-

our Northern soldiers, "Americans of Caucasian tun amount of coal is valuable in any country, descent," as GREELEY calls them, would have and there may be more than enough for the wants of the country. Why I attach so much importance to coul is, it will afford an opportunity to the inhabitants for immediate employment, descent," to continue the Tribune philosopher's till they get ready to settle permanently in their elegant method of expressing white man and homes. If you take colonists where there is no good landing there is a bad show, and so where here is nothing to cultivate, and of which to make a farm. But if something is stated so that was, whether white men, sons, brothers, fathers you can yet your daily brend, as soon as you reach there, it is a great advantage. Coal land is the best thing I know of with which to commence an enterprise. To re aur-vou have been talked to upon this subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen who have an interest in the country, including the coal mines. We have been mistaken all our lives if do not know whites as well as blacks look to their self-interest. Unless among those de beient of intellect, everybody you trade with makes something. You meet with these things here and elsewhere. If such persons have what will be an advantage to them, the question is whether it cannot be made of advantage to you You are intelligent, and know that success does not as much depend on external help as self reliance. Much, therefore, depends upon your selves. As to the coal mines, I think I see the Thirdly, Pheres's position was in danger of means available for your self reliance. I shall, attack. He was in the enemy's country, yet he if I get a sufficient number of you engaged, have provisions made that you shall not be wronged offered to resign in the face of the enemy The If you will engage in the enterprise I will spend Abolition devil silenced every principle of sol- some of the money entrusted to me. I am not sure dierly honor in his bosom. It made him false you will succeed. The Government may lose the to himself as well as cruel to the men of his but we think with care we can succeed. The political affairs in Central America are not in quite General BUTLER's letter will be read with grati- as satisfactory condition as I wish. There are tude by every soldier in the army. The brave contenting factions in that quarter; but it is true all the factions are agreed alike on the subject of colonization, and want it, and are more generous

rances that you should be made the equals of the best. The practical thing I want to ascertain is In the meantime, this, undoubtedly, is the last whether can get a number of able bodied men, and protection. Could I get a hundred tolerably I have fifty? If I could find twenty-five able bodied men with a mixture of women and children, good things in the family relation, I think I could make a successful commencement. want you to let me know whether this can be done or not. This is the practical part of my wish to see you. These are subjects of very great importance, worthy of a month's study of a speech delivered in an hour. I ask you then to consider seriously, not perfaining to yourselves merely, nor for your race and ours, for the pres

> managed, for the good of mankind-not confined to the present generation, but as-"From are to age descends the lay To milions yet to be,

> ent time, but as one of the things, if successfully

Till far its echoes roll away Into eternity." The above is merely given as the substance of The Chairman of the delegation briefly re

The deputation then withdrew.

For the Daily State Sentinel. Boone County Democratic Conven-

In pursuance of a call of the Central Commit Saturday, August 16, for the purpose of express ing their views on the state of the country, and

something for the children of his neighbors, hav occuts, as patriotic, loval men, to give his Administration a cordial support in all things that are The Colony of Liberia has been in existence a right and constitutional. And it is our duty to long time. In a certain sense it is a success, patiently bear all the burdens of taxation that The old President of Liberia, Roberts, has just may be imposed upon us and respond to all the

requirements of our Government-the best the world ever knew-natil through the peaceful

Mr. Linco'n, I repeat, is President, and as such must be recognized and obeyed by all loyal met. But he is not the Government. We claim the right of criticising the acts of the l're-itent, but we can not as loval men oppose the Gaz-rament. Mr. Reynolds, of Latayette, an excellent officer and worthy gentlemen, is President of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, but Mr Rey nolds is not the Railroad; neither is Mr Lincoln the Government. In all things wherein Mr. Reynolds administers the affairs of that corporation properly and honestly, he deserves the approbation and support of the stockholders and all For turther information, testimonials, &c., apply to Rev. C. W. Hewe-, A. M., President, 34 Michigan street, others interested. If, however, he shall do wrong and mismanage the affairs of the road, let his Cir ulars sent it desired. wrong-doing be condemned. So in regard to the Presiden, of the United States. I think I know the sentiments of the Democracy of the county of Boone, and can say for you, therefore, that you condemn the rebellion now in arms in the South

and lavor its speedy overthrow. So long, then, as the party in power confines the prosecution of the war within the limits of the Constitution, and for the restoration of the Union "e have loved so well, it is our plain duty to give it our unqualified sup, ort. My friends, you know that speech making is not my business; I shall not, there ore, detun you longer. This is the first time in my life I have been called to preside over a deliberative body of any kind. I feel my inability to properly discharge the duties of this chair, and shall confidently look to those of you better acquainted with parliamentary usages to assist me with your counsel. I thank, you, gentlemen, for the honor conferred, in making me Charman of so large and so respectable body of my te low-citizens as I see before me. The convention will now come to order and pro-

The townships being called every township in the county responde t by large delegations. On motion the Continuan appointed the following Committee on resolutions: Samuel Evans, R lev W Perkins, John Golds-

berry, E D Shamon, Wm. Roberts, John C Dates, Dr Samuel Room n. John F. Stephen son, T. A. Amurews and Henry Lucas. On motion a committee of two from each town ship was appointed to report suitable nominations for the various offi es to the meeting The throng being so great that our large and

capacious Court room would not accommodate one fourth of the people in attendance, the meeting aujourned to meet in the grove on the fair grounds at I o'clock P M.

The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock by the Chairman, when the committee on resolutions, through Henry Lucas, their Chairman, re ported the following resolutions which were unanmously adopted with the greatest enthusaism. WHEREAS, The Democratic party having from its organization been the party of the Union,

taming its dignity and majesty alike in war and in peace, against the assaults of every foe, whether foreign or domestic; and, WHEREAS, The present deplorable and unhapby condition of our country is attributable to a departure from its time honored and conserva-

faithful and true to all its requirements, main

tive principles; and, WHEREAS. We, the Democracy of Boone county, having an abding faith in the purity and patriotism of our political principles, and being un alterably attached to the Constituion and the Union as framed by our fathers and upheld and maintained for three quarters of a century by the Democratic party, earnestly appeal to every 14triot and lover of his country, without regard to past political opinions, to unite with us in our ef forts to reconstruct the Union under the Constitation. Therefore he it

Resolved, 1. That we hereby indorse the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic Mass Convention held at the city of Indianapolis July 30, 1:62, and we recommend the same to the people of Boone county for the rome Democ racy and unalloyed patriotism.

2 That we are in favor of, and demand a vig orous prosecution of the war for the purpose of suppressing the wicked and in amous rebellion now waged by the Southern States against the Constitution of our country, and that so long as the power of the Federal Government is used for the legitimate purpose of asserting the constitutional power and supremacy of the General Gov ernment, we will accord to the Government and the Ad pinistration our undivided support and earnest sympathy.

3. That while we will use all our energies in meeting every demand of the Government neces sary to a vigorous prosecution and specily termination of the present war, we solemaly protest against the use of the army, or the appropriation of the people's money, for the purpose of freeing the slaves, and also against the trands and corruptions existing in the various Departments of the Government, as shown by the Congressional Investigating Committee

4 That we are utterly opposed to all secret pol tical organizations under whatever guise or mader they may appear or whatever object they may have, and we denounce the charge made by the Republican party, that such an organization exists in the Democratic party in this county as an unmitigated slander upon the

5 That the gallant men from our county who re-ponded to their country's call in this her hour of trial, merit, and have our warme-t gratitu e; on every battle field they have proved them-elvethe bravest of the brave, reflecting mon thea country the highest credit, and upon themselves 200 undying fame; living we will honor them, dying we will remember them with a patriots grat-

The Committee on nominations reported the following nominations which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

For Representative, Robert C. McCann. For Auditor, Henry Lucis, For Treasurer, John C. Dally

For Sheriff, Tilehman A. Andrews. For Surveyor, Heary Taylor For Commissioner, John A Potts. The President then introduced the Hon. J. E. McDona d, who addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent speech, vimilicating the Democracy from the toul aspersions hearel upon it by the

bustard Union party. Mr. McDonald was followed by His Honor T. B. Ward, Mayor of La favette, Joseph Ristine, the Democratic candi date for Amistor of State, and by A. J. Boone of our own county, in short patriotic speeches. On motion of J. W. Nichol the proceedings of this meetings were ordered to be published in the Indiana State Sentinel After giving three rousing cheers for the Union

and the Constitution, as made by our fathers, and three for the ticket this day nominated, the Convention adjourned. J. McWORKMAN, Chairman. A. TIPTON ! Secretaries.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

J. W. NICHOL (

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. BEAL as an independent unconditional Union candidate for Common Pleas Judge for the 12th District.

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS .- All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration at the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

#### MEDICAL.

#### PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

1910 LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH ORIMPAIRED a organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a rescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the pastcentury. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exherbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes 'a furish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or truggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, housands of testimoniais can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by addres .. DR. J. C. DEVERAUX. P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

### COLD AND SILVER.

will pay the highest price for American Gold and Silver, also for United Statas Demand Notes, old issue. KILBY FERGUSON. Exchange Broker. Office No. 241/2 East Washington street, up-stair-, 2d

#### DRY COODS, NOTIONS, &C. Webb, Kennedy & Co.,

old Post Office Building. Meridian sereet, Indianapolis, Ind. FEMALE INSTITUTE.

means of the ballet bex we may change our INDIANAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. TUTION commences on Wednesday, the 3d cepter A pune uni attendance is earnestly requested, a

> The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and -y-emati , and designed to combine an accom dish-ed Engli b education with the practical knowledge of the Free ch and other modern languages. Special attention is all o given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and will be welcome to share in all the com-

> > MEDICAL.

fort and privileges of a pleasant home

TO THE PUBLIC.

Y WIFE, ROSANNA BROWN, BEING AFFLICTED with chrome disease for some time, and seeing an made periodical visits to Greenfield, I called upon the male I octor, and after some conver-ation with him, I emplayed him to take my wife's case under treatment, fully conversation, that he was Dr. E. Howard & Son, of indianapelis, the celebrated Cancer Doctor, (of whom I had often heard ) who is a brother to Dr. N. P. Howard, of reenheld, and who is now treating Jordan Lacs, of Jackon to nehip, for a cancer with an almost certainty of success, to rapid has he improved under the science and The bogus Dr. H. ward treated my wife for a considerable length of time without giving her any rebef, or benefiting her in any mainer whatever. If there was any change she was wo se when he was discharged than when he undertook to treat her. Believing that he is no physician, but an ord pary mech mic, assuming the pr cce of medicine to deceive the people and make a oney

WHISKY.

Han ock county, Indiana, July, 1862.

out of the r creduli y, I publish this to the world, and

warn all who are afficied, that the said "Dr. S. W. cow-

and & Lady, Chairvoyant and Cancer Physicians," are h mbngs and imposters. JACOB BRUWN.

aug20-dlw&w3m

W. H. MAHAN, Agent.

J. C D. DUNCAN OF BOUKBON COUNTY, KENIUCKY, HAVE opened a branch bou-e in this city, on the corner of nois and Maryland streets, for the sale of genuine, unadulterated, copper of tilled Old Bourbon Whisky The oputation of the Messrs. Duncan is a sufficient guarantee for the purity of the figuors soli

COLD PENS.

Ind an polis, Aug. 4, 1862.

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BARRELS Phomix Refined Sugar; 50 BARRELS Crushed Sugar;

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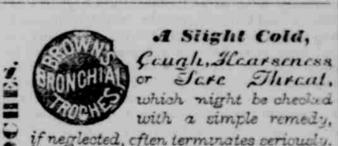
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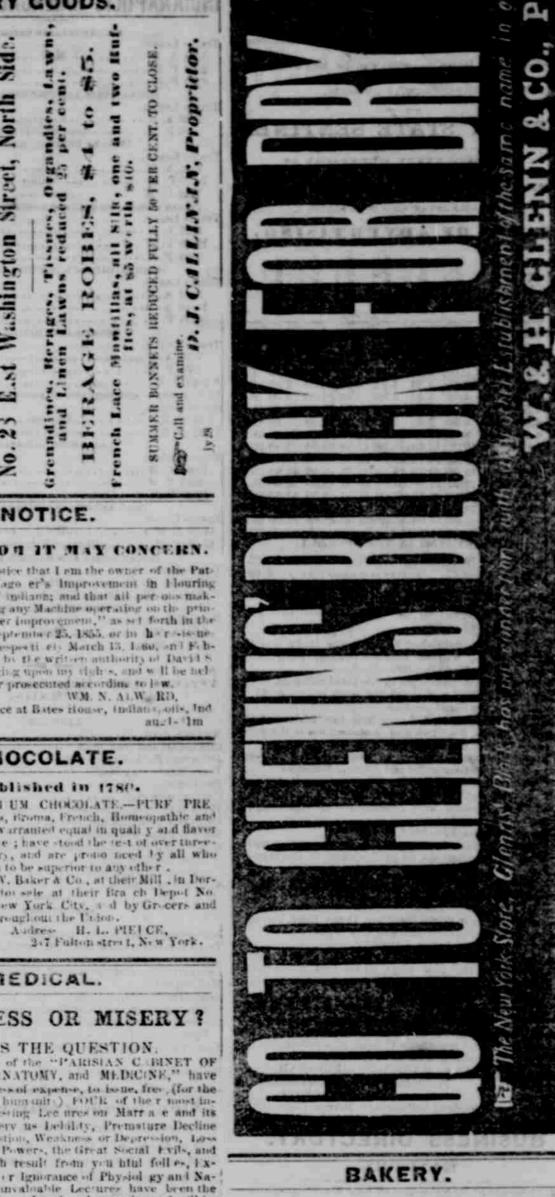
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